

MOVING CAUTIOUSLY.

The Army of Invasion is Ready to Move, But Waits the Time

WHEN IT CAN STRIKE A CRUSHING BLOW.

To the Spanish Forces in Cuba--Nothing Can be Gained By Haste But Much Can be Accomplished by the Intelligent Direction of the Troops--What is Contemplated by the War and Navy Departments.

WASHINGTON, June 10.--Out of the maze of doubt and contradiction as to the dispatch of the first army of invasion to Cuba one thing stands out clearly, namely, that the government, feeling strong in its present position and plan, is moving cautiously and with the deliberation which it believes will secure success unattended by disasters. With this main purpose in view, the army and navy are co-operating toward the dispatch of the troops, some 25,000 in number, under escort of a strong fleet of naval transports made up of sixteen warships headed by the battleship Indiana. Unattended by this strong fleet, the troops might have left last Friday when one strong naval convoy was ready for this service. Since then, however, reports have come as to the presence of Spanish ships in the north Atlantic.

Making Haste Slowly. Realizing that nothing was to be gained by haste and that the war was progressing steadily toward success, it was determined not to take the one small chance of having our troop transports menaced by some scouting ship of the enemy. As a result, the troops transports have not proceeded to Cuba, either yesterday or the day before, as has been repeatedly asserted. They are in readiness to go, but will not move until the naval convoy is ready to accompany them, assuring safe conduct from Florida to the point of destination. Whether that will be today or to-morrow the war department positively declines to say and there is authority for the statement that any report purporting to give the hour or day when this formidable flotilla of invasion will start is not only unwarranted but meets with the most vigorous official condemnation. The administration feels that the time has come when it is of the utmost importance that the precise movements of this invasion fleet should not be published in this country and thus heralded to the enemy.

The Transport Fleet. The completeness with which the transport of troops has been planned is shown in the official list of transport vessels given out by the war department today. Of this list, thirty-four large steamships, varying from 4,100 tons down to 600 tons, are at Florida ports ready to carry our troops to the point of invasion. There are some fifteen other craft, including vessels suitable for conveying fresh water, stores, etc., and for lighting the troops and stores from the ships to the beach when the debarkation begins. The entire transport fleet, about fifty steamships, augmented by the fleet of naval transports, sixteen in number, will make a formidable marine procession, exceeding in magnitude the most spectacular of the naval review during the world's fair. The first official confirmation of the engagement at Guantanamo last Tuesday came to the navy department to-day and was the subject of the dispatch to the press. The terms in which Admiral Sampson described the affair tended strongly to take away the large importance that had been given it in the unofficial dispatches. There was a notable failure on the part of the admiral to mention anything like a landing, although the statement that the Maribello now holds the lower by implication may carry with it the idea that the marines are ashore.

The Selected Landing Force. Elderly naval officials who have been in Guantanamo Bay describe it as admirably suited to the reception of troops, with plenty of water for the biggest of the transports, and enough for the smaller class of warships that might be used to convey them. The locality is one that would make a good base of operations against Santiago itself, should it be decided to attack the latter town by troops from the rear instead of by the warships.

The statement coming from San Francisco to the effect that the object of the Charleston's voyage was the seizure of the Spanish Ladrone Islands, had small basis of truth in it. When it was decided to send the monitors Monterey and Albatross clear across the Pacific from the Hawaiian Islands it was well known that this could be done without ending along more coaltenders because of the insufficient coal supply of the monitors. It was not deemed practicable to tow the big ironclads the 4,000 miles of the voyage that would have to be traversed by them without coal, so it became necessary to find places in the Pacific where they could replenish their bunkers. A study of the charts showed that there were several groups of islands lying between Hawaii and the Philippines which might afford a harbor in which the coaltenders could fill alongside the monitors and fill up their coal bunkers. The officials do not deem it prudent to name the particular islands chosen for the purpose, but it is obvious that being barred by neutral laws for the possession of neutral countries, the first recourse of the war department was to some of the Spanish islands, such as the Ladrone or the Carolines. Therefore, it is assumed that if the Charleston really goes to one of the former islands it would be with the purpose of securing in advance a suitable harbor for the use of the monitors.

Hero is Sacrificer. A very substantial evidence of self sacrifice for the sake of their country is afforded by the taking up of a military nurse's duties by the daughter of Rear Admiral Sampson, Miss Long, daughter of the late admiral. The young ladies who go with Miss Long are Dorothy Reid, Mabel Austin, daughter of ex-Governor Austin, of Minnesota, and Mabel Smith. The latter has already reported to the naval hospital at Brooklyn to nurse the wounded and sick sailors who were sent from Sampson's fleet on the Solace.

STARTLING REPORT

Comes From Fort Monroe--Spanish Fleet Hounded to be Off the Coast--A Harried Call to Arms.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 11.--A dispatch just received from Fort Monroe says: Intense excitement was caused at Fort Monroe last night shortly after 9 o'clock by a dispatch received from the signal station at Cape Henry, stating that Spanish warships were lurking in that vicinity. A short while later a message was received from Washington instructing the commandant of the fort to be on the alert.

Reports as to the number of ships seem to conflict. A lieutenant who was seen after midnight said he had been informed that a Spanish battleship, two cruisers and a torpedo boat had been caught under the searchlight of Cape Henry, steaming from a northerly direction to be on the alert.

As soon as it was reported that the enemy's warships had been sighted there was great activity at the fort. The big searchlight began to sweep the bay and signals were flashed to the cruiser Minneapolis, auxiliary cruiser Dixie, dynamite cruiser Buffalo, which are anchored off Old Point. Quarters were sounded and the crews hastily prepared the ships for action.

The gunners took positions at their posts where they were ordered to remain during the night. The ships' searchlights were kept playing on the water.

In the fort ammunition was hurried to the big guns and the troops ordered to their posts. Some of the officers were with their families at the hotels and bugles were dispatched for them. The men hurried out of the hotels half dressed and hastened to the fort. In the camp of the Maryland troops orders were given for the men to sleep in their clothes with their guns close by.

TERROR WAS NOT SUNK. What the New Orleans Saw, was a Railroad Train Creeping Along the Beach. Give the American Fleet a Fear. (Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, off SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 5, 2 p. m.--(Via Kingston, Jamaica, June 6, 9:55 a. m.)--Friday night it was believed that a night attack on the American fleet by one or both of the torpedo boat destroyers with the Spanish fleet had been frustrated by the vigilance of the New Orleans, and that the destroyers had been repulsed and driven back into the harbor by the New Orleans, New York and Massachusetts.

It was this heavy firing which led to the report, which reached Port Antonio, Cuba, that the Spanish destroyer or Terror had been run ashore and sunk on Friday night as she was trying to slip into Santiago harbor. The latter report is now known to have had no foundation, and there is a conflict of opinion among the officers of the fleet as to whether the New Orleans had in reality met a torpedo boat. When the firing was begun on Friday night it was dark and the object at which the New Orleans was directed seemed to be moving close in shore. A railroad line connects Santiago with Cape Point, at a distance of fifteen miles, the site of iron manufacturing works, and the line, along the shore, and the trains, which carry supplies and probably war material, are only run at night and without lights. It is possible that in the darkness a torpedo boat may have been mistaken as one was seen weeks for a torpedo boat. But the discovery by the Porter of two torpedoes on Saturday afternoon floating in the water two miles from shore tended to strengthen the belief that the Spanish fleet had been frustrated by the vigilance of the New Orleans, and that the destroyers had been repulsed and driven back into the harbor by the New Orleans, New York and Massachusetts.

THEY ARE LOOKING OUR WAY.

Some Very Significant Phrases Spoken in the House of Commons

WHICH POINT TO A POSSIBLE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, June 10.--Sir Charles Dilke, in the house of commons to-day, moving a reduction in the foreign office vote, attacked the Marquis of Salisbury's foreign policy of concession.

Referring to the United States he said: "Our better relations with the United States are mainly due to the good influence of her majesty's ambassador at Washington (Sir Julian Pauncefote) for the government policy has been rash and feeble. Every one will welcome an alliance of hearts with America, but no alliance could be a war alliance."

Continuing, Sir Charles said he did not believe in the possibility, mooted by the secretary of state for the colonies (Mr. Chamberlain), of an alliance with Germany.

The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Mr. George Curzon, gave credit to the good influence of the British ambassador at Washington. But he asserted that credit was due not merely to the ambassador or to the exigencies of the moment, but to "Lord Salisbury's friendly, calm and dispassionate attitude during the discussion of difficult matters with America two years ago." Mr. Curzon added, "An arbitration treaty will some day be accepted."

This statement was greeted with cheering.

Answering a question, Mr. Curzon said the subjects to be referred to the arbitration commission all relate to questions between Canada and the United States, but he added, some of them are of imperial interest. No decision, he continued, had yet been reached regarding the appointment of the commissioners and he said he did not know whether the agreement must be submitted to the senate of the United States.

Mr. Chamberlain declared that the object of his Birmingham speech was "not to lay down a policy, but to state facts to the country as to what I conceive to be the conditions and great problems we are called on to face." The speech, he continued, had been made, and there was not one word of it that he intended to withdraw. Great Britain could stand alone, but in that case she could not exercise the controlling influence she had hitherto exercised in China. "So long as we are without alliances," he said emphatically, "it will be impossible to preserve the independence of China against inroads."

THE WAR MEASURE.

The Senate Agrees to the Conference Report--Eight Democrats Voted with the Republicans--Senator Kyle is Preserving His Conscience. WASHINGTON, June 10.--Shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon the conference report on the war revenue bill was agreed to by the senate, after a discussion lasting four hours. The debate upon the measure was without special incident, and was entirely devoid of acrimonious features. It was a foregone conclusion that the report would be agreed to, and the only question of interest involved was how soon a vote could be reached.

The debate indicated generally that the bill agreed upon by the conferees was reasonably satisfactory to everybody except as to the bond provision. The vote cast against the adoption of the report reflected the opinion of those senators who are opposed to any increase of the bond-bearing debt of the country. The report was agreed to by the decisive vote of 43 to 22. Every Republican voted for the measure, and their votes were supplemented by those of eight Democrats, one silver Republican and one Independent. The Democrats who voted for the adoption of the report were Messrs. Caffery, Gorman, Lindsay, McNary, Mitchell, Morgan, Murphy and Turpie. The silver Republican was Mr. Mantle. The vote against the report was cast by sixteen Democrats, three silver Republicans and three Populists.

As soon as the engrossed bill can be signed by the president, the bill will be sent to the president. Just at the close of the session this evening a bitter personal discussion was precipitated by Mr. Butler, (Pop., S. C.), who attacked Mr. Kyle for having voted for the issuance of bonds. Mr. Butler, speaking as the chairman of the Populist national committee, declared that Mr. Kyle did not represent the Populist party.

Mr. Kyle replied warmly, saying that he was responsible for his political actions not to Mr. Butler, but to his conscience and his constituents. Subsequently, Mr. Butler was denounced as malicious and malicious "falsehoods" some statements made about him by Mr. Pettigrew.

CABINET MEETING.

The Proposed Bond Issue Takes up the Most of the Time. WASHINGTON, June 10.--All the members of the cabinet were present at to-day's meeting, including Secretary Long, who has had to make use of crutches to save his lame ankle. The rumor that several Spanish warships are lying off the coast of Cuba in wait for the American fleet.

FROM A SPANISH SOURCE

It Is Claimed That the American Fleet Bombarded Baiquiri, Near Santiago.

BUT AS USUAL, "NO DAMAGE WAS DONE."

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) HAVANA, June 10.--8:30 p. m.--(From a Spanish correspondent--Several American warships to-day bombarded Baiquiri, some distance east of Agudores, and near the railway line to Santiago de Cuba. Official advices from Santiago say that the bombardment "caused no damage."

later for the colonies, in reply to a question as to whether Captain General Augustin had been given instructions in the event of being obliged to surrender, and as to whether these instructions directed him to treat with Admiral Cervera, the American commander, or Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, said the government had given no instructions on this subject.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

The Debate in the House on Continuing the Hawaiian Question, when a Vote Will Be Taken.

WASHINGTON, June 10.--The feature of to-day's session of the house was the securing of an agreement to consider and vote upon the Newlands resolution to annex Hawaii. Beginning to-morrow the debate will proceed until 5 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon, when a vote will be taken.

The annexationists came to-day determined to force consideration, and for three hours the opposition filibustered. Consideration of the resolutions to-day could have been prevented, as under the rules a recess until the evening session necessarily would have been taken at 6 o'clock, but it was plain that the annexationists would win their victory to-morrow. Realizing this, and knowing the resolutions would pass and go to the country involving an issue, the opposition treated for liberal debate and their demands were granted readily. Eight Democrats voted with the annexationists in the movement to-day to force consideration of the resolutions, they being Messrs. Berry, of Kentucky; Davies, of California; Livingston, of Georgia; Brucker, of Michigan; Cummings, of New York; and Cochran, of Missouri. It is claimed at least twenty Democrats will favor the passage of the resolution.

The bill to enable volunteer soldiers to vote at congressional elections was passed and a number of minor measures, chiefly of a private nature were considered.

TREND OF TRADE.

Late War News Has Strengthened the Trend of the Markets--The Industries Are in Good Shape.

NEW YORK, June 10.--R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say to-morrow:

The certainty that the Spanish Atlantic fleet is imprisoned, and is powerless to do harm has helped to make the tone of the markets more confident. Every step of progress during the week which has looked toward an early termination of the struggle has been reflected in the market and in lower rates for money. All industries have felt the uplifting influence. In finances the growing anxiety to lend on even long exchange at low rates in place of shipments of gold to this country, begins to accumulate a standing credit in favor of the United States. A stronger situation it would be difficult to describe. Men have been buying and selling stocks with some blindness, though the course of events has all the time warranted a higher market. Other countries have yet to pay in some way an enormous balance to the United States on merchandise transactions, and it is not probable that they will be able to do so in the near future. Men talk as if what had gone down out of sight, but the collapse of May speculation has not made it more evident that the outside world, ready to accumulate a standing credit in favor of the United States. A stronger situation it would be difficult to describe. Men have been buying and selling stocks with some blindness, though the course of events has all the time warranted a higher market. Other countries have yet to pay in some way an enormous balance to the United States on merchandise transactions, and it is not probable that they will be able to do so in the near future.

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Iron and steel production has declined because several establishments have stopped for repairs, yet the weekly output June 1, 2,255,397 tons, against 2,415,245 tons, or 1,600,000 tons less, which was a decrease of 13.13 tons during the week, indicate a consumption weekly of 233,876 tons, against 223,225 tons in April, so that the latest iron journals are in error in saying that the apparent consumption requirements have compelled the production of 1,000,000 tons monthly. Eastern markets are much more embarrassed as before, while the western are crowded beyond all precedent. But prices are too low to permit of either expansion and the prospects for the manufacture is unsatisfactory, as it would be expected with the prospects.

The woolen manufacturers are buying wool, and the sales at the principal markets during the past week were only 2,549,300 pounds, against 4,574,750 pounds in 1897. But the demand for goods proves somewhat better in many directions than was expected, and the government requirements have compelled some manufacturers to buy somewhat larger grades of wool which they have not expected to require. The auction sale of carpets, resulting in prices well above the recent low level, shows that the woolen trade is not so depressed as it is generally supposed to be, and in carpet wools the market is decidedly tame. In cotton goods there is a stronger tone throughout, with print cloths sustained at the recent advance, but the coming crop is watched with some anxiety. It is somewhat doubtful whether the demand for goods during the past two months has been materially checked by the expectation that the price of cotton, and consequently the price of goods, would decline, and if so a marked advance in prices and increases in demand may be expected.

Failures for the week have been 200 in the United States, against 232 last year, and 17 in Canada, against 33 last year. Wholly is all right. NEW YORK, June 10.--A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The British government has had unusual trouble in filling the vacancy for the vicereignty of Canada. Numerous candidates for the succession have been mentioned, but no appointment has been made. The good relations now existing between England and America make it important that the new governor of Canada should be an Englishman, and it is to be expected that the British government will press the imagination of the whole English-speaking race in America. The appointment has not been officially announced but it is generally believed that the war office has selected the man who has been selected for this important post.

WAITING THE ARMY.

Sampson and Schley Have Prepared the Way for the Invasion

BY BATTERING DOWN THE COAST DEFENSES

The Squadron Has Pressed the Button and the Troops will Have to do the Rest--Landing Places Have Been Surveyed and the Capture of Santiago will be an Easy Exploit--Cervera will Either Have to Fight, Sink or Surrender.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, off SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 8-4 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, June 10--7:40 a. m.--The navy waits the army. The fighting ships of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley have battered down the coast defenses of southern Cuba and have scaled up Admiral Cervera's fleet in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba by sinking the collier Merimao in the channel at its entrance, which the guns of the fleet were unceasingly firing. The Spanish fleet, under the shadow of El Morro, have cut the Haytian cable and now hold thirty-five miles of the coast east of Santiago de Cuba, including Guantanamo harbor. The Spanish fleet is now in the fleet, eastern Cuba may be safely invaded by land and sea. Admiral Cervera's fleet annihilated and the entire province, its towns and harbors held and held after a short campaign. The Spanish fleet, but without defense. Their batteries were silenced on Tuesday by the Maribello in a few minutes firing at 4,000 yards. A small Spanish gunboat ran away.

The Oregon, Massachusetts and Yankee hold the harbor, waiting to land marines. The navy's work has been done well. Daily and nightly ships patrol the thirty miles of coast within easy gun range of the shore. The Spanish fleet is ever ready and impatiently say: "What more can we do? We have opened the way. Where is the army of invasion?"

Preparing to Land Troops. The answer seems near at hand. The Maribello returned to Guantanamo on Wednesday, taking Captain Goddard, of the marines, to survey landing places.

This morning the New York, Oregon and Porter were close in shore off Daiquiri, east of Santiago, where there are excellent landing places. The Spanish fleet is now in the fleet, eastern Cuba may be safely invaded by land and sea. Admiral Cervera's fleet annihilated and the entire province, its towns and harbors held and held after a short campaign. The Spanish fleet, but without defense. Their batteries were silenced on Tuesday by the Maribello in a few minutes firing at 4,000 yards. A small Spanish gunboat ran away.

The destruction of the shore batteries now makes possible their occupation by the troops, giving the American fleet an opportunity to enter the harbor, remove the mines at the entrance and effect a joint blow of the army and navy, involving the surrender of the Spanish troops in the eastern provinces, and practically all concentrated at Santiago de Cuba, and the surrender or destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet. This would necessarily have an important effect on controlling bearing in closing the harbor.

It is in this view that such a close watch is maintained to prevent the escape of the Spanish ships and, necessarily the presence of the soldiers is required to prevent the escape of the work thus far accomplished by the navy.

ENGLISH VIEWS

On the War With Spain--The Plea for Peace.

LONDON, June 10.--The Westminster Gazette this afternoon commenting upon the American suggestion that the Liberals are hostile to the proposed Anglo-American understanding, says: "The Liberal party desires nothing more than to draw closer the bonds with the United States. If its leaders draw attention to point needing careful handling, it is because, judging from the present conduct of foreign affairs, they have grounds for fearing that the best policy may be to be followed by wisdom and perseverance. If we plead for care and caution in dealing with the United States, it is because we are anxious to save that cause from the recklessness of the present government."

The St. James Gazette this afternoon publishes a long editorial pointing out the hopelessness of any further Spanish resistance and suggests the Americans seek a settlement of the Cuban question in Spain. It says: "There is no need of an invasion, but the mere presence of a strong armament, which the Spanish navy could not drive off, on the coast would produce a tremendous effect and there are numerous unfortified places where the Americans could recede with leisure. Of course there are powers in Europe who would witness the operation with great interest, but if the war is going to be frightened by the vague and strict called Europe they must be very timid. Let them consult the sultan and remember that England is their Russia for the time being."

In the house of commons to-day A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader, replying to a question as to whether, "in view of the condition of the population of Cuba, the sufferings and evils arising from the Spanish-American war, her majesty's government, or any of the European powers, have any intention of intervening to secure a cessation of hostilities by inducing one or both belligerents to negotiate terms of peace," said: "Her majesty's government will gladly take any favorable opportunity for promoting a cessation of hostilities and negotiations for peace, but any action upon their part for this purpose can only be undertaken if there be reasonable prospect that it will be well received by both parties and of its being likely to lead to an agreement between them. Unfortunately, there is not sufficient ground for believing this condition exists."

The weekly papers, in their review of the week bearing upon the Hispano-American situation, regard it as even as a distinct step toward America's triumph. The Spectator, extolling the feat of Lieut. Hobson, in sinking the Merimao, says: "The feat itself is self sufficient to indicate the result of the war. You cannot beat a nation whose officers and men are equally ready to perish in a forlorn hope if it only may advance a national object. As to the general situation in Spain, it can be no doubt that when the (with is realized, and nothing more can be hoped from Cervera, Spain, and especially southern Spain, will explode in a burst of revolutionary passion."

The Saturday Review says: "The moment is opportune for the intervention of France; for authority to collect a party certainly be acceptable to both countries, and an honorable peace might be secured."

A NOVEL PLAN

For Assisting the United States in the Philippine Invasion.

CLEVELAND, June 10.--Dr. Joseph F. Chan, a Chinese physician, highly educated, and a naturalized citizen residing here, has conceived a novel plan for rendering assistance to the United States in driving the Spaniards from the Philippine islands and has offered his services to the government to aid in carrying out the plan.

Dr. Chan proposes to enlist in the United States regular army or to receive an appointment as surgeon. He will accept of authority to collect a party of about 200 of his fellow countrymen in San Francisco and take them to the Philippines and do missionary work among the Chinese residents of that country. Dr. Chan says that of the 3,000,000 inhabitants in the Philippines, 3,000,000 are Chinese. They were taking no part in the insurrection against the Spaniards, but were strongly opposed to Spanish rule.

He says that the Chinese in the Philippines are almost entirely ignorant of the United States, but if he can go over there he can influence them to become in favor of the government of the islands and to assist the United States and would organize a large army of Chinamen to fight under the stars and stripes and to become allies of the army of invasion. The doctor is in correspondence with Governor Bushnell and the war department at Washington in reference to his plan.

The Army will Live High.

NEW YORK, June 10.--The big steamer Celtic, formerly the Celtic King, will probably sail to-morrow. The vessel has been refitted with a refrigerating plant and has been converted into a store of meat and other provisions has been erected on board of her. For the last two days men have been at work putting food on board the Celtic and by to-morrow morning, it is expected that 600 tons of food will have been put aboard. One thousand carcasses of mutton as well as several thousand pounds of fresh beef have been stowed away in the fore boxes and to-day a large quantity of vegetables is being shipped. Stores and provisions are being shipped on board the cruiser Tepeka, but she will not leave the yards until early next week.

A "PROMINENT" MERCHANT'S FRANK.

Plunged a Knife Into the Breast of a Policeman for Small Change.

WELCH, W. Va., June 10.--B. F. Ward, a prominent merchant of this place, went to the Skidion hotel and ate dinner and supper, and gave the dining room girl a ten dollar bill. She had a little trouble in getting it changed, and Ward threatened to kill her if she did not give him the bill. She called in Officer Booker Crouch, and after a short quarrel with the officer Ward walked away.

Later he called the officer behind a screen in Hulse's saloon and without a word plunged a knife into Crouch's breast just above the heart, probably fatally wounding him. Ward was arrested and gave bond to the amount of five thousand dollars for his appearance.

Arrested for Bigamy.

SPECIAL DISPATCH to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., June 10.--This morning John J. Hill, of Mannington, was arrested and taken before Justice James F. Christy, of that place, on the charge of bigamy. Wife number 1, from Texas, with her two children appeared before him yesterday and made the complaint, and after examination it was brought to this place and committed to jail. Wife number 2 was married in Weston.

Caused by Crossed Wires.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 10.--An explosion of dynamite occurred at St. Johns bluff, near the mouth of the St. John river, this morning, killing two men, John J. O'Rourke and Edward Houston, and seriously injuring Lieut. Hart, U. S. A. O'Rourke was foreman for the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city, and Houston was in the employ of the same company. The two men were in a small building on the bluff, testing some electrical appliances to be used for exploding the mines, in some manner the wires became crossed, and the dynamite was exploded.

Movements of Steamships.

GENOA--Arrived--Verona, New York, QUEENSTOWN--Arrived--Lucania, New York.

NEW YORK--Arrived--Campana, Liverpool.

Weather Forecast for To-morrow.

For West Virginia, partly cloudy weather; for southern winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, showers and thunder storms; light southerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by G. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 75 1 p. m. 87

9 a. m. 77 7 p. m. 85

12 m. 78 8 p. m. 83

Weather--Change.